



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

hardly be expected to be familiar. There are frequent quotations from classic authors, many side-thrusts at modern institutions, and occasional gibes at things British; but of style, in the best sense, there is little trace.

ITALY IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY. HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK. 2 vols.
The Houghton Mifflin Co. 1912.

It is always interesting to see an impossible task confidently assailed. To depict a century as a unity is almost impossible, for this demands the insight and mastery of an epic poet. Failing this, the account is liable to become a dictionary of periods and movements. The author of this book has faced his task cheerily, and has but partially accomplished it. It is a glittering pageant that is unrolled before us of different sides of the life of the thirteenth century; but they are not exhibited as the onward march of a single vital force. Of the three great movements of the century, the development of the Franciscan Order is treated but scantily. Knowledge of it is assumed, while its kinsman and rival, Dominicanism, is almost wholly passed by. The contest between Guelfs and Ghibellines which resulted in the banishment from Italy of the Hohenstaufens, is more extensively and adequately treated. The account of the rise of art and literature, in its mention of this and that painter and poet, does not escape sketchiness. In a style, readily readable though without charm, the author has done for his subject all that could be done without the epic outlook. Carlyle's histories needed the touch of fact. This history needs a touch of Carlyle.

FREDERIC PALMER.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.